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gerent countries have been so partisan as to cast discredit both upon the authors and upon the science in which they have been supposed to be experts, the reader inevitably opens this volume with suspicion. Yet these papers are scientific and fair. This is extraordinary in view of the topics covered: "The Treatment of Enemy Aliens;" "The *Appam*;" "The Principles Underlying the Doctrine of Contraband and Blockade;" "War Crimes;" "The Nationality and Domicil of Trading Corporations;" "Neutrals and Belligerents in Territorial Waters;" "The Treatment of Civilians in Occupied Territories;" "War Treason;" etc.

For an American there are at least two papers of peculiar interest. The one entitled "The *Appam*" serves as a valuable commentary on the case eventually decided March 6, 1917, and reported in 243 U. S. 124, under the title "The Steamship *Appam*." The paper on "The Principles Underlying Contraband and Blockade" frankly objects to the American historic attitude regarding the rights of neutrals, and raises the suspicion that the author does not recognize the abnormalness of war and actually believes, after the fashion of militarists, in a duty of neutrals to give up their commerce or at least to modify their commerce in the interest of belligerents; but it is noticeable, and creditable, that the success of the author's contention would have been detrimental to the British, as the author well knew, for he said (p. 28) that "it is beside the mark to dwell on the fact that in the present desperate struggle Great Britain and the Cause of Right are vastly benefiting, in view of the British control of the sea."

An unfortunate mark left upon the papers by war is the evidence of haste, for the writers worked rapidly in view of special emergencies, and there was not time for thorough research. Thus in the paper on "The Treatment of Enemy Aliens," instead of beginning, as a man with leisure might begin, with the forty-first article of the Magna Charta of 1215, "the writer does not propose to go back to the times before the birth of International Law, but limits himself to the provisions of such treaties bearing on the position of enemy aliens on the outbreak of war as are accessible at the moment" (p. 2); and the result is that he begins with 1659, a date quite early enough for practical purposes. Indeed, perhaps it is wrong to suggest a regret that there are marks of haste, for the cause of those marks is also the cause of a certain sprightliness and shrewdness not always found in the work done by men of leisure. However that may be, it is certain that as yet there has appeared no more scholarly or comprehensive volume dealing with the international law problems of the World War, and also that the circumstances in which the papers were produced must cause them to be of permanent interest.

E. W.

A PRELIMINARY TREATISE ON THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. By Elliott Judd Northrup. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. pp. 414.

The author states in his preface that the book is intended to serve as a text for a short course on real property law, each chapter to serve as a lesson. In dealing with students beginning the study of law, there are some parts of the law of real property which it is better to cover, in the main, by mere exposition. These include rules which can be stated with a certainty approximating mathematical certainty, and which are part of the historical background of the modern law of real property. Professor Northrup's work contains an exposition of such matters as the feudal system and tenure, estates, forms of concurrent ownership, seisin and disseisin, reversionary interests, vested and contingent remainders, the rule in Shelley's case, descent, curtesy, dower, and methods of conveyancing at the common law and under the Statute of Uses. The exposition is careful, compact, and clear.

There are other portions of the work which are less satisfactory. Such topics

as fixtures, easements, natural rights, waste, covenants running with the land, and covenants for title readily lend themselves to, and require for their understanding, a study of specific cases. An exposition of general principles is not only inadequate but is dangerous, because it leads students to believe that they have a sufficient understanding of the topics when they have not. Further, there are some topics mentioned in the work which are so difficult that they plainly should not be dealt with by brief summaries; for example, it is submitted that it is a mistake to present to a student, beginning the study of law, an exposition in sixteen pages of restraints on alienation and rules against remoteness.

The work covers familiar ground; but the author has an intellectual conscience, and he has made no attempt to attract attention by inventing a new vocabulary, and elaborating the familiar in the terms of such vocabulary. The author modestly states that the book is intended only for the use of students, but any teacher of an introductory course on the law of real property will find that a careful reading of the work is repaid by the suggestions which are implicit in the author's arrangement and distribution of emphasis.

E. H. W.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION IN WAR TIME AND AFTER. By William Franklin Willoughby, Director of the Institute for Government Research. With an Introduction by Frederick W. Keppel, Third Assistant Secretary of War. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company. 1919. pp. xix, 370.

BRITISH WAR ADMINISTRATION. By John A. Fairlie. New York: Oxford University Press. 1919. pp. x, 302.

The administrative methods by which the two great English-speaking democracies mobilized for war and carried on the operations of war were at once so similar and so characteristically dissimilar that upon the appearance of two books on the subject, one dealing with America and one with England, the inevitable preliminary suggestion is that they be read together.

The necessities of modern warfare in all its complexity in one respect affected both countries in the same way. Single administrative authority in America and unified administrative authority in England for the mass of hitherto unclassified war measures became accomplished facts almost without interference by the legislative bodies and with the aid of enabling legislation of a most sweeping character. In America the war was administered by the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, with added powers liberally conferred upon him by Congress. In England, with centuries of administrative experience to draw from, the war was administered by a Cabinet in its various forms, acting through Orders in Council by virtue of the royal prerogative, supplemented by many enabling acts passed by a willing Parliament, and by a procedure which reverted to the form of the Elizabethan Privy Council, but which operated through administrative agencies such as were forecast by the Parliamentary Government in the time of Pitt. The British War Cabinet eventually became a committee not of Parliament but of the Privy Council, and the heads of important ministries often were not members of Parliament at all.

As to the measures adopted by the ultimate administrative authorities in the respective countries, a comparison of substantive characteristics would lead too far afield even for casual reference. Once a substantive measure was determined upon, the administrative methods by which it was to be accomplished often differed materially in the two countries. In America public opinion was